

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVII. No. 5732.

號六月一十年一十八百八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

日五初月十年己辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. Alcock, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. George Street, & Co., 30, Cornhill, London & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E.C.—BAXTER & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C.—SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PERNOT, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLOR & CO., Square, Singapore, C. HEINSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MCGREGOR, A. DE MELO & CO., Seacow, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDON & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital.....\$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

6 " " 4%

12 " " 5%

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1870.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

W. E. R. BELLION, Hon. F. B. JOHNSON,

De C. FORBES, Wm. REINERS, Esq.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

H. HOPFUS, Esq. | W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

Other Manager.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

SHANGHAI, WEN CAMERON, Esq.

London BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " " 4 per cent.

12 " " 5 per cent.

GENERAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF 1862.

CONVENTION of 20th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,000,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bignon,

PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, BOULOGNE, HONGKONG,

LIVERPOOL, CALCUTTA, HAWKOW,

NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW,

MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SOHWEHLIN,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

WHITE BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, and

Statute of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to insure Policies against FIRE, to the amount of \$10,000.00 on any Building or Merchandise in the same, at Current Premiums on First Class Goods, Reduced to 1% per centum per annum from time to time.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED myself as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style of HERBERT DENT & CO.

HERBERT F. DENT.

Canton, September 1, 1881. del

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed THE SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by MEERS KYNOCH & CO., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13m82

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions from H.M. NAVAL STOREKEEPER to Sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,

the 29th November, 1881, at Noon, at H.M. Naval Yard,

SUNDAY CONDEMNED NAVAL, VICTUALLING & MEDICAL STORES, comprising—

OLD IRON, LEATHER HOMES, CANVAS BAGS, BISCUIT, CHOCOLATE, IRON HOOPS, and IRON TANKS.

DUCK, FLANNEL, SERGE, TOBACCO, BOOKS, IMPLEMENTS, MEDICAL STORES, &c. & C.

TERMS OF SALE.—As CUSTOMARY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 18, 1881. no29

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 5, PRINCE'S HILL, No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET, No. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, from 1st January.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, November 23, 1881.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

(POSSESSION ON 1ST DECEMBER NEXT.)

TWO Newly Built Detached HOUSES

on ROBINSON ROAD, containing Each 5 ROOMS, BASEMENT and OUTHOUSES, Gas laid on. Garden and Tennis Lawn attached

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, October 27, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THIS SEASON'S FIGS, direct from Smyrna.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, November 24, 1881.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$17 per 1 doz. Cases.

\$18 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

JUST RECEIVED—A Parcel of Splendidly Assorted FANCY GOODS, Suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Also, A Large Assortment of TOYS in endless variety.

Our General Drapery, Silk and Dress Departments have been Newly furnished by the Last French and English Makers.

BLACK SILKS and SATINS.

MORIE STRIPED SILKS and SATINS (very fashionable).

STRIPED VELOURS.

EMBOSSED VELOURS and VELVETENS.

NUN'S VEILING.

BLACK SILK VELOURS and VELVETENS.

NEW DRESS GOODS, in the latest Novelties, from 25 Cents per Yard.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, BED and TABLE LINENS, &c., &c.

Also, FANCY LACE GOODS, a very large Assortment.

And,

A Large Lot of WOOL and CREWEL WORK at Half price.

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, November 26, 1881. 26m82

Intimations.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company (amalgamated with the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, as regards Telephone Lines in Hongkong and China), with the transfer of "letters pass," for the use of improvements in Telephone invented by THOMAS EDISON, ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, ARTHUR WHITE, FREDERIC ALLEN GOWER, &c., &c.

Offers in Sealed Covers to be addressed to the "Paymaster-in-Charge," Shanghai, from whom full particulars may be obtained, as well as information as to the Conditions of Sale.

The right to reject the highest or any Tender is reserved.

E. B. JOREY,

Naval Storerkeeper.

H. M.'s Naval Yard,

Hongkong, 19th November, 1881.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the CANTON INSURANCE Office will be held at the Company's Office on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, 1881, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering, if not, then to adjourn, the proposed increase of the Capital of the Company, so as to meet the expenses of the purchase of the shares of the Company, and to provide for the payment of dividends.

Passages will be paid to Manilla and back to Hongkong after finishing the crop.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Ex French Mail Steamer.

Fine ISIGNY BUTTER,
NOLLY PRATT'S VERMOUTH.
Ex S. S. "Glenca."

WEBB & SON'S
BREECH-LOADING GUNS—
CENTRAL FIRE.

Ex S. S. "Ulysses."
Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty Boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

Ex "Highlander."

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
200 kgs Fine American FURNISHING
NAILS, Nos. 3 to 12.

25 American SPIKES, 4 inches to
7 inches.

50 barrels Prime American MUSSE PORK.

60 " Finest Strained ROSIN.

300 " City PITCH.

150 cases SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

100 barrels Dried APPLES.

500 cases FLORIDA WATER.

50 barrels American TAR.

15 " LAMP BLACK.

50 cases American CLOCKS.

COTTON DUCK, Canned BEEF, MUTTON, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CORN TOMATOES, Canned BEEF Condensed, MILK, Tomato-CATSHIP HANSPPIKES, OAKUM, ASH-OAKS, MAPLE, ASH, and White Pine PLANKS.

Ex "Abbie Carter."

Florized COOKING STOVES,

STEAMERS AND BRAILERS,

CORN BROOKS.

India Rubber KNEE BOOTS.

AGATE WATCH, in every variety of Kit-chen Utensils.

Charter Oak COOKING STOVES.

Spartan COOKING STOVES.

BOURBON WHISKY.

Ex Steamers via Suez Canal.

Douglas' OFFICE CHAIRS.

Moses Gardner & Co.'s PERFORATED VENEER.

HIGH REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.

ROCKING FOLDING CHAIRS.

DRINKING-BOW CHAIRS.

LADIES' ROCKING CHAIRS.

The above we can highly recommend for office and domestic use, being admirably adapted to this climate.

Ex "Gleniffer."

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S AND OTHERS.

HOUSE E HOLD S T O R E S .

TEVSSENEAT'S DESSERT FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.

PORK PATE.

OX PALATES.

BUNG (Hambo) BEEF.

HUNLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

FRUIT for Ice.

SHERBET.

OOCATINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

EFFF'S COCOA.

Romney's GROATS.

GELATINE.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

COPYING PRESSES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Eastern and CALIFORNIA CHEESE.

Bonobos CODFISH.

Russian CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OR-PONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK, 1 kg. 4 pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL, in 5 lbs cans.

Beauf Ideal SALMON in 5 lbs cans.

Cutting's Deserts FRUITS in 2½ lbs cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Fried Sausage and Sausage MEAT.

Assorted PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Assorted American STUPES, for Sun-mer Drincks.

McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Codfish BALLS.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lbs cans.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED CIGARS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND AERATED WATERS.

SHIPMANUFACTORY of every Description.

BIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, September 24, 1881.

Mails.



INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED)

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates
on MARINE RISKS to all parts of
the World. In accordance with the Com-
pany's Articles of Association, Two-thirds
of the Profits are distributed annually to
Contributors, whether Shareholders or not,
in proportion to the net amount of Premium
contributed by each, the remaining third
being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881. Gap 82

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FUR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIEN-
TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on
the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
"Nestor."

Captain JAGO, will be
despatched on or about
the 6th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 26, 1881.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKIO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY,
the 2nd December, 1881, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japanese
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
the expense of the Underwriter himself they
belonged to the Company, of which
Underwriter and TUNG KEE were Partners.
Not long ago TUNG KEE Ceased to Share
the Responsibility and Interest of the
Four LAUNCHES as above mentioned, and
received back immediately from the Under-
writer the money he had formerly invested.
The Underwriter will hereafter hold the
Responsibility and Interest in all Five
LAUNCHES, and will Carry on Business in
this Colony, without any interference from
TUNG KEE, in the event of the Business
proving remunerative. In order to prevent
future questions arising this Advertisement
is specially published by

TAK KEE.

In a Wooden House situated at
Paya Central, opposite Scott Lane.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,

Gen. Agent for China of Japan.

Hongkong, November 24, 1881. de26

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO;

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAYL, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES,

MARSEILLES, PORTS OF BRAZIL,

AND LA PLATA;

ALSO PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 5th of December,
1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
MAGHALIEN, Commandant ROLLAND,
with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for
the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon of 4th December.

Cargo will be received on-board until
4 p.m. Specie and Parcels up to 3 p.m. on
the 4th December, 1881. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPERAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 22, 1881. de50

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at 1
per cent, net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling

of which is paid up £100,000

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000

Annual Income £250,000

Nov. 25, Malacca, British steamer, 1077,

H. Weigall, Yokohama Nov. 17, Hiogo 19,

and Nagasaki 21, Mail and General—P.
& S. N. Co.

Nov. 25, Chinkiang, British steamer, 709,

S. M. On, Shanghai Nov. 22, General—

Stanssor & Co.

Nov. 25, James Wilson, British barque,

836, B. Holmes, Newchawng Nov. 10,

Beams—Weller & Co.

Nov. 25, Joso, German barque, 517, H.

C. Brockwell, Newchawng and Chefoo

Nov. 16, Beauvais—Chine.

Nov. 26, Henrik Iver, Norwegian barque,

No. 5732.—NOVEMBER 26, 1881.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DECEASE OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.
ADVENT SUNDAY, NOV. 27TH.
Masses—Vespers, 175 appendix; Psalms, 142 Dyce, 143 Dupuis; Te Deum, Herbert in D; Benedictus, 4 appendix; Hymn, 48.

LEAVES.—Psalms, 147 & 148 Monk, Masses, and Nunc Dimittis, Parisian Tones; Hymn, 403 Hymn, 47.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the steamer *Lemnos* leaves Singapore for this port to-morrow, the 27th inst.

We are requested to remind the community of Hongkong that the Bazaar in aid of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will take place to-morrow, (Sunday), the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., in the Catholic Circle Hall.

We may note that the rural building lot on the south side of Mount Kelleit, put up to public auction on the 23rd, was purchased by Mr. J. D. Hutchison, for the sum of \$1020, a trifle over the upset price.

The steamer *Chinkiang*, which left Shanghai on the 22nd and arrived here last night, reports having passed the detached Squadron steaming up the Yangtze in the following order:—*Inconstant*, *Caryfort*, *Bacchante*, *Cleopatra* and *Touristinae*.

We observe that Mr. E. H. Parker, of E. M. Consular Service, who was Consular Resident for some time at Chung-K'ing, Szechuan, is a passenger by the *Abel* from Shanghai. Mr. Parker, we understand, goes home, having obtained twelve months' leave of absence.

We have been courteously favoured by Messrs Butterfield & Swire with the following information:—The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Nestor*, from Liverpool, is to leave Singapore to-morrow morning (Sunday) for this port and Shanghai; and that the steamer *Pakhoi* has to-day been got off the rocks and successfully beached for temporary repairs.

OFFICIAL visits from His Excellency the Governor; H. E. the Lieut.-General Commanding, the Commodore, and the Italian Consul were paid during the course of the day to Contrâ-Admiral Duperré on board the *Thémis*, and the customary salutes were fired as these dignitaries left the French flagship.

Some time ago we had the pleasure of noticing a compliment paid by the Prefect of Kanagawa to Captain H. Thomson, master of the German brig *Carl*, for saving, at much danger to himself and crew, the lives of twenty-nine shipwrecked Japanese sailors;

and we now learn that this has been supplemented by the presentation of a handsome bronze vase by the Japanese Government, in recognition of Captain Thomson's services on that occasion. The vase is now in the hands of the German Consul at Yokohama, awaiting Captain Thomson's return to that port.

Arrive preparations are being made at the City Hall for the due celebration of St. Andrew's Day on the 30th; and we notice with pleasure some distinctive features are being introduced in the decorations which will form charming novelties. St. Andrew's Hall as well as St. George's will this year be devoted to the terpsichorean art, and supper will be served in the dress circle of the theatre which has been very satisfactorily arranged for the purpose. The decorations are being proceeded with under the immediate superintendence of Mr. A. Milton, of the Victoria Emmanuel, with valuable assistance rendered by several gentlemen of the Ball Committee. It would be premature as yet to say more regarding the decorations than to mention that several new and very chaste designs are being prepared; and the executive is certainly to be congratulated upon securing two eminent Scotch artists of a much more botanically accurate formation and colouring than those of previous years.

It would appear that the Chinese authorities are not at all satisfied with the way in which the *Hobbes Corpus Act* has cheated them out of the thirteen prisoners, whose extradition they demanded on a charge of being concerned in the murder of three men in the interior, and who were released the other day by an order of the Supreme Court. There is not the slightest doubt, should these men be unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the Chinese Government, that their tenure of life will be of the shortest. Rumour has it that short work has been made of the other members of the same clan who have fallen into their clutches. It is said that runners have been sent down here from Canton to hunt up the discharged men, and if possible to get them transferred to Chinese territory. If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, it is carrying things a little too far, and these runaways if discovered should be dealt with by the authorities here. A Chinese cruiser is also said to be in these waters on the lookout for the men, whose troubles apparently have by no means been ended by their discharge from Victoria Gaol.

Police Intelligence.
(Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)
Saturday, Nov. 26.

STREET GAMBLING.
Lam Achim, a hawker, was charged with street gambling on the 25th instant.

P. C. 623 Kurnil Singh, said he was on duty yesterday afternoon at the Recreation Ground. Defendant had a number of men round his fruit stall gambling for money. Defendant intended to sell oranges, but he was in reality misusing the game.

Defendant denied gambling, but was convicted and sentenced for two months imprisonment with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.
Leong Achim, a hawker, was charged with obtaining the sum of \$1.10 under false pretences on the 24th instant.

Wong Asam, a widow, said she lived in West Street. She met defendant on Thursday afternoon while on her way to the Western Market. He offered her two jade-stone drops for \$1.60, but afterwards agreed to take \$1.10 for them. Sometime afterwards she saw defendant in custody of a constable who called her and she produced the two drops she had purchased from the prisoner.

Li Atoi, an accountant in a shop in Wellington Street, said the jade stones were artificially coloured, and were only worth a few cents, if they had been real jade as he represented, they would be worth about \$4.

Ho Amang, a dealer in curios, said the stones were coloured to represent the best quality of jade. Real stones such as these professed to be would be worth \$10, but they were only worth about twenty-five cents.

P.C. 197. Wang Tsan, said he saw defendant offer the stones to several women for sale. He arrested him after a sale had been effected to the first witness, and he then offered to divide the money with the constable.

Defendant admitted having sold the drops to complainant, but denied having cheated her, she was willing to buy and he was willing to sell.

Six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

STEALING A GOLD FINGER RING.

Wong Ahong, a coolie, was charged on remand from yesterday, with stealing a gold finger ring on the 24th instant.

Kong Yuk-Kun, a cook just returned from California, said that he was walking on the Praya Central on the afternoon of the 24th. His finger ring was too large and dropped from his hand and defendant picked it up. Instead of giving witness to what he was given into custody.

Defendant said he had told his mistress he was going to leave, and she told him to go away, and he did so next day.

Fined \$1. in default three days' imprisonment.

PUBLIC GAMBLERS.

Li Kam, and thirty-one others, were charged with public gambling on the 25th instant.

In this case Inspector Thomson made one of the usual attacks on a house in High Street with a party of police, under cover of a warrant he held for the purpose.

P.C. 588. Utar Singh, said he saw complainant and defendant struggling together in Hollywood Road. They had hold of each other's queues. Complainant accused defendant of having taken his ring.

He took both to the station, and he produced a purse and pawn ticket which defendant had on his person.

Complainant, recalled, said the prisoner promised to return his ring to him, and he went up the hill with him, but seeing no prospect of finding the other man who had run away with it he seized hold of the prisoner near the Man Mo Temple and gave him into custody.

Defendant said he had not taken complainant's ring. The constable told lies in saying he had no employment. He had been searched and no ring was found on him, but complainant appropriated some money he had in his purse. He admitted a previous conviction for larceny.

Six months' imprisonment with hard labour, the first and last fortnight to be in solitary confinement.

FISHING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Kwan Afuk, a carpenter, was charged with passing counterfeit coin on the 23rd instant.

To Hi, an umbrella maker in Queen's Road, said defendant purchased an umbrella from him, at eight o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, for which he paid in silver dollars and ten-cent pieces. He returned several times that day and purchased umbrellas for some of his friends, each time paying for them in silver. In the afternoon of the 24th he came again and got another umbrella, making in all five. Soon after this witness sent his son to buy some steel ribs and gave him five of the dollars he had received from defendant in payment of the umbrellas. He then took the whole of the dollars he had received from defendant and a shrewd pronounced them to be of copper. These were the only dollars witness had in his pocket, and he had made no mistake about their being the same he had received from defendant. On discovering the dollars he had told his son defendant was almost sure to return, and if he did so he was to be given in charge. On defendant coming back witness's son went out for a constable, and the prisoner, who evidently suspected something, made a rush out of the shop, but was pursued and arrested. When charged he offered to procure good dollars when he was released.

Witness's son gave corroborative evidence.

Loung Atsun, shroff at the Magistracy, said he could detect good coins from counterfeit. On being shown fifteen dollar coins, those paid by defendant to complainant and others found on him when arrested, he pointed out eleven of them as spurious, being composed of copper and lead covered with silver.

Mr. E. L. da Rocha, receiving officer Victoria gaol, proved three previous convictions against the prisoner, once in 1875 for larceny, and in 1875 and 1878 for uttering counterfeit coin, on the latter of which occasions he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Defendant having been duly cautioned, said that as he was passing along Queen's Road, he was seized by complainant who said, "You bought these umbrellas from me, the money is all bad." He denied having bought any umbrellas from him, and then a constable took him in charge. Complainant wanted him to change the dollars, but he knew nothing about them. He came from Macao a few days ago, and was on his way to California. He never bought umbrellas from complainant. If he did so where, were they now? He admitted having been in gaol before, but claimed to be a good man now.

Committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

WILFUL DAMAGE ON BOARD SHIP.

James Allen, a mariner unemployed, was charged with committing wilful damage on board the steamer *Crusader* on the 26th instant.

Mr. W. Bryce, third engineer on board the *Crusader*, said he was speaking with defendant in the after-ay, when near the lamp-room on board, yesterday afternoon. Defendant was formerly second officer of the ship, but left yesterday. He complained of the Captain, having stopped some of his wages, and threatened to take it out of him for doing so. Defendant then went into the lamp-room and smashed the lamp, now in Court, which is generally used as the mast head light. Witness spoke to defendant about what he was doing, but he told witness to go away, and mind his own business. He then left, and mind his own business, he then left his department.

Witness then looked for the chief officer, who he could not find, and he locked the lamp-room door, but defendant asked for the key, and when he was not done in there yet, witness failed to give him the key, but gave it to the chief officer. The side lights were smashed during the three or four hours he was looking for the chief officer. Defendant was slightly intoxicated.

Mr. T. Connelly, chief officer of the *Crusader*, and he was in the cabin writing

yesterday afternoon when he was told something by the chief engineer. He at once went on deck where he saw defendant and asked him if he had damaged the ship's lamps. Defendant said, "No." He then looked in the lamp-room and found the mast head light and the two side lights in court broken, and the glass strewn about the floor. He estimated the damage at \$6 sterling. The lamps were the property of Messrs Baird & Brown of Glasgow. Defendant had been drinking, but had his wits about him when he spoke to him.

Defendant said he never had charge of the lamp-room key till yesterday morning when the chief officer ordered him to get it from the night watchman and, with a padlock lock up the chest to keep the keys. A few minutes afterwards the chief officer had him give it up for the purpose of issuing some oil to the candles to clean the glass. He never had it again till the third engineer had it. He met the captain ashore and was paid off. On going on board again he saw the third engineer in the alley way, and the lamp-room door was then open.

Sentenced six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

(Before H. E. Wedderburn, Esq.)

DESERTING FROM SERVICE.

Kum Aching, a gardener, was charged with deserting from his employer's service without giving due notice.

Mr. W. L. Scott, manager of the Commercial Dock, said defendant had been in his employ for the last twelve months. On the 29th instant he said he was going to leave, but was told he must give a month's notice. He went away, however, the same day, and came back yesterday for his wages, when he was given into custody.

Defendant said he had told his mistress he was going to leave, and she told him to go away, and he did so next day.

Fined \$1. in default three days' imprisonment.

HERO I AM BACK TO LAN-CHOU FU.

After being absent for seven months exactly, during which time I have taken a round tour of myself, with a slightly deplorable kink. Going to Hani, across the Great Desert of Gobi, is all right enough, but returning by the same route goes somewhat against my grain, hence the kink. Fortunately, I had a kink in the loop from Kan-chou here, —making a flying visit to the small Lamasery called Ching-tung-tau, or Blue Dragon Monastery, and to the Gold Fields of Pan-yuan, both in the valley of the Li-yuan River, issuing from the range of mountains called the Nan-shan, south of Kan-shou. I made the acquaintance of two different tribes of people, the one of Mongol descent, the other of Turkish from the neighbourhood of Hami.

Another flying visit to the Monastery of the Horse's Hoof, (Ma-ti-su) also in the Nan-shan, but about 200 li further East, revealed to me a Colony of Tibetans who call themselves Wongts and proud of being the Guardians of the Rock Cave, in which are visible the prints of four hoofs, impressed in the solid rock by one of Buddha's Sacred Horas. A rival establishment has been started by a Society of Chinese Monks, in another nook just across the spur, but though the celestials are also sans cadre, they have but the print of one hoof of the same to show visitors. Leaving Kan-chou Fu, definitely for Si-ning-fu, on the 20th of August, I went by way of Li-han and Hung-shui, to Yung-k'u, [■], a long walled and garrisoned town, at one of the passes into the Nan-shan range. Here I was well received by General Liu, a native of Chang-sha, Hu-nan, whose acquaintance I had made a short time before, and who is now acting Sheach-tai of Yung-k'u. This gentleman deserves the greatest praise for his assistance to me in traversing the country under his command, and escorting me to the next stations, also for sending letters to the other military authorities along my line of march, by which I was greatly assisted and preserved from molestation of any kind. The walls of Yung-k'u are in a wretched state, being only three feet thick behind the parapet; the parapet itself, being only about eight inches, might be easily pushed down by leaning against it to fire. The present commandant is doing his best to obtain permission and money to rebuild the town wall, so as to induce people to live there, the population being reduced to one tenth its original strength of 4,600 families. The plain of Yung-k'u is a fertile one, producing crops of meat of the cereals; and the mountain slopes abound with succulent grass on which great flocks and herds may feed at pleasure.

The next stage of my journey was 110 li to O-po, another garrison town, situated in a fine plain separated from Yung-k'u by a high range of mountains, which we crossed without any adventure, being only three feet thick behind the parapet; the parapet itself, being only about eight inches, might be easily pushed down by leaning against it to fire. The present commandant is doing his best to obtain permission and money to rebuild the town wall, so as to induce people to live there, the population being reduced to one tenth its original strength of 4,600 families. The plain of Yung-k'u is a fertile one, producing crops of meat of the cereals; and the mountain slopes abound with succulent grass on which great flocks and herds may feed at pleasure.

The next stage of my journey was 110 li to O-po, another garrison town, situated in a fine plain separated from Yung-k'u by a high range of mountains, which we crossed without any adventure, being only three feet thick behind the parapet; the parapet itself, being only about eight inches, might be easily pushed down by leaning against it to fire. The present commandant is doing his best to obtain permission and money to rebuild the town wall, so as to induce people to live there, the population being reduced to one tenth its original strength of 4,600 families. The plain of Yung-k'u is a fertile one, producing crops of meat of the cereals; and the mountain slopes abound with succulent grass on which great flocks and herds may feed at pleasure.

The next stage of my journey was 110 li to O-po, another garrison town, situated in a fine plain separated from Yung-k'u by a high range of mountains, which we crossed without any adventure, being only three feet thick behind the parapet; the parapet itself, being only about eight inches, might be easily pushed down by leaning against it to fire. The present commandant is doing his best to obtain permission and money to rebuild the town wall, so as to induce people to live there, the population being reduced to one tenth its original strength of 4,600 families. The plain of Yung-k'u is a fertile one, producing crops of meat of the cereals; and the mountain slopes abound with succulent grass on which great flocks and herds may feed at pleasure.

The next stage of my journey was 110 li to O-po, another garrison town, situated in a fine plain separated from Yung-k'u by a high range of mountains, which we crossed without any adventure, being only three feet thick behind the parapet; the parapet itself, being only about eight inches, might be easily pushed down by leaning against it to fire. The present commandant is doing his best to obtain permission and money to rebuild the town wall, so as to induce people to live there, the population being reduced to one tenth its original strength of 4,600 families. The plain of Yung-k'u is a fertile one, producing crops of meat of the cereals; and the mountain slopes abound with succulent grass on which great flocks and herds may feed at pleasure.

The next stage of my journey was 110 li to O-po, another garrison town, situated in a fine plain separated from Yung-k'u by a high range of mountains, which we crossed without any adventure, being only three feet thick behind the parapet; the parapet itself, being only about eight inches, might be easily pushed down by leaning against it to fire. The present commandant is doing his best to obtain permission and money to rebuild the town wall, so as to induce people to live there, the population being reduced to one tenth its original strength of 4,600 families. The plain of Yung-k'u is a fertile one, producing crops of meat of the cereals; and the mountain slopes abound with succulent grass on which great flocks and herds may feed at pleasure.

The next stage of my journey was 110 li to O-po, another garrison town, situated in a fine plain separated from Yung-k'u by a high range of mountains, which we crossed without any adventure, being only three feet thick behind the parapet; the parapet itself, being only about eight inches, might be easily pushed down by leaning against it to fire. The present commandant is doing his best to obtain permission and money to rebuild the town wall, so as to induce people to live there, the population being reduced to one tenth its original strength of 4,600 families. The plain of Yung-k'u is a fertile one, producing crops of meat of the cereals; and the mountain slopes abound with succulent grass on which great flocks and herds may feed at pleasure.

The next stage of my journey was 110 li to O-po, another garrison town, situated in a fine plain separated from Yung-k'u by a high range of mountains, which we crossed without any adventure, being only three feet thick behind the parapet; the parapet itself, being only about eight inches, might be easily pushed down by leaning against it to fire. The present commandant is doing his best to obtain permission and money to rebuild the town wall, so as to induce people to live there, the population being reduced to one tenth its original strength of 4,600 families. The plain of Yung-k'u is a fertile one, producing crops of meat of the cereals; and the mountain slopes abound with succulent grass on which great flocks and herds may feed at pleasure.

The next stage of my journey was 110 li to O-po, another garrison town, situated in a fine plain separated from Yung-k'u by a high range of mountains, which we crossed without any adventure, being only three feet thick behind the parapet; the parapet itself, being only about eight inches, might be easily pushed down by leaning against it to fire. The present commandant is doing his best to obtain permission and money to rebuild the town wall, so as to induce people to live there, the population being reduced to one tenth its original strength of 4,600 families. The plain of Yung-k'u is a fertile one, producing crops of meat of the cereals; and the mountain slopes abound with succulent grass on which great flocks and herds may feed at pleasure.

The next stage of my journey was 110 li to O-po, another garrison town, situated in a fine plain separated from Yung-k'u by a high range of mountains, which we crossed without any adventure, being only three feet thick behind the parapet; the parapet itself, being only about eight inches, might be easily pushed down by leaning against it to fire. The present commandant is doing his best to obtain permission and money to rebuild

GRAY'S ANATOMY IN CHINESE.

The translation of scientific works into Chinese is one of the great benefits which the advent of foreigners to these shores has conferred on the people of the Empire. The present standing of scientific research in all departments has been attained at the expense of untold labor, money and time. Without any effort on their part, (except in those subjects connected with military and naval matters) the fruits of all this labor, money and time are being placed at the service of the Chinese, and their scholars will soon be in the same position as if they had been occupied in all these different lines of research instead of composing essays on the same themes from the classics, age after age, for the convenience of examinations.

It is well known that in the different branches of knowledge pertaining to the medical profession, not only but the most lamentable ignorance prevailed, but the most damaging error has been handed down from generation to generation. It is astonishing that comparative anatomy, as seen in the animals slaughtered for food, did not give them some idea of the structure of the human body and of the functions of its more important organs. But we find their notions of structure crude and false, while their conceptions of the relations and uses of the various parts are often ridiculous as well as erroneous.

No putting in a Chinese dress one of our best works on Anatomy, the late Dr. Osgood has done a service the value of which can scarcely be over-estimated. It is of the highest importance to all who are liable to disease that their physicians should have a correct knowledge of disease, its seat, nature and the changes it produces in the vital organs. This is impossible without a previous knowledge of Anatomy, which comprises healthy structure, and is closely allied to physiology, which is healthy action of the organs.

What Dr. Osgood has done, therefore, is nothing less than to place in the hands of the physicians of this ancient Empire, the only true foundation of rational and scientific medicine. The volume of Dr. Hudson's on Anatomy and Physiology, published some twenty years ago, was only an outline of the two subjects, but it is a most excellent work and has done important service in preparing the way for jill workers on these branches.

The volume from Dr. Osgood's hand presents the subject of Anatomy to the student, complete in its descriptions of the human body, and will be an indispensable aid to those who are beginning to exercise their skill in the use of the knife, as well as to those who study the healing art as taught in books which are now being translated.

One of the most difficult parts of Dr. Osgood's task was to give Chinese names to all the multifarious and minute structures which constitute the human body. That he has succeeded admirably will be apparent to any one who will examine carefully the vocabulary in English and Chinese which makes up the chief part of the 8th volume.

It is stated in the preface that he was not altogether satisfied with the nomenclature in all its details. Every scholar who has attempted a similar task, can well appreciate this feeling, and will make due allowance for imperfections where perfection was an impossibility. Having had occasion to use the vocabulary and to adopt the terms employed, I can but express my admiration of the skill displayed in the selection of so many terms, and in their adaptation to a use both new and complicated.

For the aid of students, in any language, in a work entirely descriptive, illustrations are of the first importance, and especially is this true of a work in the Chinese language like the one under consideration. It can easily be seen that the adaptation of the illustrations has been of work of much difficulty, and the Chinese student is to be congratulated that Dr. Osgood's persevering labor has given them such important aid to the understanding of the text. It is to be regretted that in printing, some of them have not been clearly brought out. This defect may be owing to the quality of Chinese paper used, or to the want of skill in this particular department of the art of printing.

It would have been a great advantage if all the illustrations had been properly colored before being placed in the hands of students. This would perhaps double the cost of the volumes, but it would add immensely to their usefulness. And I would suggest as a work of benevolence that funds be placed at the disposal of the Publication Committee, to enable them to have the illustrations properly colored, without adding to the cost of the book.

As a preparation for this important work, Dr. Osgood had the advantage of ten years' study of the Chinese language and of much intercourse with the people, in the discharge of his professional duties. He possessed also an important qualification which is wanting in some who have translated works on medical science, viz., the practical acquaintance which a study of science, as a part of his professional education, gave him.

To these qualifications he added whole-souled devotion to his profession and to unselfish toil for the good of the Chinese, and we cannot conceive of one more eminently fitted for the performance of the difficult task than the author of the work before us.

A melancholy interest attaches to the publication of the work. For some months Dr. Osgood had been threatened with disease of the brain, and while his work was passing through the press, death suddenly closed his labors. While yet in the prime of life, with superior mental culture and enlarged experience, he was taken away, and the work which he was so well fitted to do, devolved on others. Let us hope that his earnest life and self-sacrificing devotion will inspire many younger members of his profession to devote their time and talents to the physical and spiritual good of the inhabitants of this vast Empire.—J. G. KERK, in *China Review*.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.
(*China Review*).

This number of the Japanese Transactions contains two or three papers of more than ordinary interest and value. Dr. Edkins' contribution to the History of the Japanese Transcription of Chinese Sounds is undoubtedly a step towards the establishing of the ultimate identity of the languages prior to the origin of the Mongolian and Japanese grammatical systems. Students of comparative philology owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Edkins for his highly suggestive paper, M. Woolley's Historical notes on Nagasaki, although derived from a Japanese source, confer a decided boon on all those interested in trading the development in the Far East of Foreign Trade. We believe that when the History of Trade in these waters comes to be written, it will not yield in the interest of its details to the development of Trade along the shores of the Mediterranean in ancient times, or its further extension when the Italian Republics flourished. Passing over the earlier details, let us follow for a while the thread of Mr. Woolley's paper. "In 1589, or according to other accounts in 1592, a *kurofune* (black ship), with *Nampan*, (a name especially applied to Portuguese and Spaniards) on board, visited *Tanganyima* in *Osumi*. Among those who landed on this occasion was one of the literati of China, who acted as interpreter between the foreigners and the chief of the island, *Hoku no jo* *Tokitada*. In reply to

questions this interpreter is represented as having described his friends the foreigners as being ignorant of etiquette and characters, of the use of wine cups and chop sticks, and as being in fact little better than beasts of the field."

The Portuguese may well have cried out "Save us from our friends." The incident is however suggestive. We wonder what account the interpreters to the embassies of my lords Macartney and Amherst gave to the powers that were in Peking. The gift, doubtless will be given us ere long to see us plain. It certainly was not a simple

one. The powerful tail—whatever way the word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but it is further described as being only about sixteen foot in length, and three feet round, with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

it is further described as being only about

sixteen foot in length, and three feet round,

with a powerful tail, a huge head not unlike

that of a seal, and bright eyes. Beyond

doubt this was some ambitious spark of a sea-

serpent, escaped perhaps from paternal control.

The powerful tail—whatever way the

word is spelt—is quite comprehensible, but

<p